

SUGAR:
Raws, 3.95
Beets, no sale
Mkt. unsteady.

The Garden Island.

The Garden Island
Represents
All Kauai.

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TEACHERS CONVENTION HELD AT KAPAA FRIDAY

All the school teachers of the island of Kauai but three were present at the convention held in the Kapaa school house last Friday; and those three were unavoidably detained elsewhere or they would also have been present. When adjournment was taken, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the opinion was generally expressed that the convention had been the most interesting and instructive yet held.

The forenoon was taken up entirely with the routine work of the convention, various demonstrations by teachers and exercises, concluding with a discussion of the course of study. Among the number taking part were Supervising Principal Brodie, Kapaa school, Miss Whittington, Miss Etta Lee, Miss Mengler, Miss Pieler, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Fursey, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Bridgewater, Mr. Bush, Mrs. Mesick, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Wedemeyer,

Mrs. Yanagihara, Mrs. Cliffe and others.

At noon a basket luncheon was enjoyed.

The afternoon was taken up entirely with addresses. Mr. Brandt presided. The principal papers, by Mr. Brandt and Inspector Raymond, are given in full at the end of this article. Messrs. J. H. Coney and Chas. A. Rice were both absent, and their places on the program were taken by Wm. C. Avery, who spoke of the work of the High School; and Senator M. A. Mikael, who talked quite interestingly for five minutes, his remarks being interpreted by Rev. J. M. Lydgate.

H. D. Wishard, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, addressed the convention on the subject of the relations between the Board of Supervisors and the teachers of the island. His remarks were listened to with much interest.

(Continued on page 2.)

KALIHIWAI HAS A BURGLARY CASE

The quiet, little town of Kalihiwai had a real, live burglary case last Wednesday morning, as a result of which Alfredo Buenaseda, Filipino, is in the county jail awaiting action by the grand jury.

The store burglarized was that of R. Numoto. Entrance was gained by cutting out a pane of glass from the front window. Watches, rings, sweaters and numerous other articles were taken, the total value being about \$100.

When notified of the burglary Deputy Sheriff Wm. Werner immediately began an investigation, and at the same time notified the neighboring police in order that they might also be on the lookout. The police at Kealia caught the man on Thursday, who at the time of his arrest had a part of the plunder on his person. Being nabbed "red-handed," as it were, there was nothing left for the man to do but confess, which he did.

He was arraigned in Judge Huddy's court at Hanalei, and pleaded guilty as above noted. The police endeavored to have him expose his accomplices, but he steadfastly refused to do so. At the same time, however, two other men are being held on suspicion.

An incident of the burglary convinces the police that more than the one man was concerned. The dining room of the proprietor was entered and various eatables were consumed. What attracted particular attention, however, was that two, quart bottles of beer were drunk, the empty bottles being left there. It is figured that two quarts of beer was going it rather strong for one, little Filipino, and, consequently, there must have been others with him.

PULPIT AND THE SCHOOL TEACHER

For his text at Lihue Union church Sunday morning Rev. J. M. Lydgate took for his text 2 Tim. 2:24, and said:

In common with some of the rest of you, I attended the Teachers Convention held at Kapaa a few days ago and was very much impressed by what I saw and heard there. I suppose if I had stopped to think I might have known that there must be a good many teachers on Kauai, perhaps even I did know in a vague way that there were upwards of a hundred, but it is quite a different thing to see them all together in a day. Also in a vague way, I had known that they were an invaluable factor in the development of our island and a reassuring guarantee of comfortable and efficient conditions of life. To attend one of these conventions is to quicken and intensify these convictions and to call forth a large measure of admiration for the intelligence, enthusiasm and faithfulness of the fine body of teachers one meets there. And as one deeply interested in the highest well-fare of our island I wish to express my appreciation of these teachers and the work they are doing and also my appreciation of how much it will mean for our future.

(Continued on page 5.)

TODAY'S AND LATEST NEWS BY WIRELESS

Sugar, 3.95.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

London—A report from Paris says: "We evacuated L. Boisselle after our ammunition depot was destroyed by an explosion. After the conflagration was over, we advanced and recaptured the territory by vigorous counter attacks upon the Germans, who had taken possession.

The enemy bombarded St. Paul yesterday.

TURKS IN BAD PLIGHT

Petrograd—The Turkish campaign in the Caucasus has turned out to be a most miserable failure. Their troops are in a pitiable state of demoralization and rout is complete. They are fleeing from the Russians. Nine thousand have been taken in as prisoners.

London—Russians have resumed fighting on the Vistula and have reoccupied several trenches.

SUFFERING IN ITALY

Rome—From all regions the injured are coming, trains arriving with them to the number of 3,000. Many die en route, and wolves and vicious dogs feed on the carcasses.

Two more towns have been added to the list of those destroyed, swelling the number of dead.

Seismic disturbances are diminishing, according to reports.

SAILORS ARE DROWNED.

Los Angeles—Six members of the crew of the Lurline are probably drowned in a wreck.

MUIR LEFT \$250,000.

Martinez—John Muir, the naturalist, who died a few days ago, left an estate valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

ANOTHER STEAMER ANNEXED.

San Francisco—The British steamer Algora was sold to Americans yesterday and her registry changed.

GAMBLING GAME RAIDED

Honolulu—A Chinese storekeeper of Kohala is said to have lost \$1,800 in a gambling joint which has been raided, and he will be brought down as a witness against the place.

W. A. Kinney will arrive this morning.

The Bar Association has passed resolutions favoring appeals to the Ninth Circuit court.

SHEBA'S TRIBUTE TO MR. DEMPSTER

Announcement of the death of Mr. Andrew Dempster was published in THE GARDEN ISLAND some months ago. However, the editor is in receipt of the following interesting letter from Mr. S. Sheba on the subject:

Honolulu, Jan. 12th., 1915.
Editor Garden Island;

It is with much sorrow that I have to convey to my friends on Kauai the news which reached me today.

Justice Duncan, of New Zealand, who met here a few years ago, writes me that Mr. Andrew Dempster, who had numerous friends on Kauai, died in London on the 4th. June last from cancer in the face.

Knowing that he is kindly remembered by many people of Kauai I wish you would let them know about his death if not announced before.

Participating in the sorrow with you in the loss of that amiable old gentleman who was friend to all.

Yours respectfully,
S. SHEBA.

EDDIE FERNANDEZ TO SHOW TONIGHT

Eddie Fernandez' motion picture and musical speciality combination, will appear in Hale Hooni, Lihue, this evening at the regular hour.

The pictures are new and taken altogether form a very strong card. The musical part of the program is sure to please.

The entertainment, with variations, will be repeated at the same place tomorrow evening.

Went To The City

The following were passengers for Honolulu in the Kinan, sailing Saturday afternoon:

Hans Hansen, Quai Fong, Kem Fong, Leane Chong, R. G. Machara, Mrs. Machara, J. F. Rogers, Ah Choek, A. P. Labenz, Miss Labenz, Mrs. Labenz, F. Labenz, F. S. Pott, L. Pak On, C. C. James, Miss E. Kamae, J. I. Armstrong, L. Herbert, Mrs. T. Hee, Miss Daisy Hee, F. Wong, J. F. Colburn, O. K. Stillman, Mrs. A. B. Deems, C. D. Rea, J. K. Farley, Mrs. H. Charman, Miss M. Charman, C. L. Lanz, J. K. Kula, Mrs. Walter Wright, C. B. Blum, P. C. Hall, R. Hatch.

Coming Tomorrow

The following will be looked for by the Kinan, arriving tomorrow morning from Honolulu:

Miss A. Cooke, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, J. K. Farley, Mrs. E. P. Low, Mrs. I. L. Robertson, R. S. Norris.

For Supervisor

Waimea, Jan. 19, 1915
To the Voters of Kauai:—

I respectfully announce myself a candidate, as a Republican, for nomination to the office of supervisor, representing this district; and will much appreciate the support of the party and all other friends at the primary election to be held March 13 next.

Respectfully,
J. A. ARIMA

OU SOCIAL CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The Ou Social Club, Lihue, held a meeting at the office of S. E. Hannestad Thursday evening, elected officers for the ensuing term and adopted a number of amendments to the by-laws. One of the amendments provided for a secretary and treasurer in place of a secretary-treasurer as at present. The election of officers resulted as follows:

S. E. Hannestad, president;
Chas. S. Hale, vice president;
Miss A. Hooge, secretary;
E. Mahu, treasurer.

One amendment adopted provides for a reduction in the dues from \$1.25 a month to 75 cents, many feeling that the former dues were rather steep.

It was decided that in the future invitations issued by members in their turn, respectively, to functions other than those held in Lihue Social Hall should be first submitted to the secretary.

The club is in a very fine condition, new members being constantly added to the roll and all plans for the future being well in hand.

Many Hunters Out

A number of parties were out pheasant shooting around Makaweli last Sunday, and all secured good bags. Among the number were J. H. Coney and Dr. Derby, of Lihue. The latter's bunch of birds contained one wild rooster (chicken), which the Doctor avers could fly like a pheasant.

PHILIP RICE AT ROADS CONGRESS

Philip Rice, who attended the Good Roads Congress in Chicago in December as the delegate of the Kauai Chamber of Commerce, is having a complete report of the convention prepared, which he will shortly send here for the information and use of the local organization. In a letter in regard to his impressions of the convention, Mr. Rice says:

"What interested me most was the display of modern road-building machinery and equipment, including exhibits of several large manufacturers and sales companies, and the exhibits of material for road construction; also the 'boulevard', consisting of short sections of pavement built of different material or by different methods.

"If the Kauai Chamber of Commerce expects to have a delegate at the next annual Good Roads Congress, it might be well to plan immediately for an exhibit similar to the exhibits of the State of New York, the State of Arizona, and others. These exhibits consisted of photographs of roads, before and after improvement or paving, showing changes of grades, changes in types of bridges, in surfaces of roads, etc. Such an exhibit could be prepared at a minimum of cost by having the photographs taken with an ordinary kodak and enlargements made from the good negatives. An exhibit of this kind costs comparatively little, but draws considerable attention and is effective as an illustration of the progress of a community."

Tennis To Begin

At a meeting of those having the matter in charge, held at the office of H. Vincent Sunday morning, it was decided that the Lihue Tennis Club should pull off a mixed-doubles tournament, to begin tomorrow (Wednesday) afternoon. Notices were sent out yesterday to the prospective participants.

Red Cross Stamps

The sale of Red Cross stamps, which was undertaken by ladies of the various districts, brought in the following amounts:

Kekaha, \$10.03; Waimea, 16.00; Makaweli, 6.25; Koloa, 10.00; Elele, 22.00; Lihue, 85.72; Kealia, 10.00; Kilauea, 10.00; Hanalei, 10.00. Total \$180.00.

80 % of this, or \$144.00, returns to this island for use in Anti-Tuberculosis work. This is nearly twice the result of the sale last year. May the next sale be many times re-doubled!

Gamblers "Pinched"

The Lihue police raided a laborers' camp on the line of the Grove Farm-Koloa ditch Sunday night and bagged twelve Japanese gamblers. None of the offenders appeared in the district court yesterday morning, so their bail money was declared forfeited.

Also Sunday night the Kapaa police raided the Kealia camp and ran in nine gamblers of mixed nationalities.

Knudsen's To City

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Knudsen, Kekaha, will spend several months in Honolulu, from and after January 30. They will occupy the beautiful Wichman residence on Victoria street, which they have rented.

The "honeymooners" (Mr. and Mrs. Rankin) will return in a few days from the Halemanu mountains and will spend a week with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Knudsen, while their own, new home at Makaweli is being completed. Mr. and Mrs. Knudsen, Master Knudsen and Chas. A. Rice spent a few days at Halemanu where there is fine shooting. The thermometer there registered 41 at night and 70 at the highest in the day.

The Rices To City

Mrs. Chas. A. Rice and daughter, Juliet, will spend the two months in Honolulu that Senator Rice is engaged in the work of the Legislature.

Jacobsen-Honan

The wedding of Miss Margaret C. Honan and Victor J. Jacobsen, auditor of the shoe house of Jacobsen Bros., Honolulu, was solemnized in the priests' parlors of the Catholic church in the city at 8 o'clock on the evening of January 4, Rev. Father Stephen officiating. Miss Lillian Honan, sister of the bride, and H. M. Honan, brother, formerly of Koloa, were the witnesses. The young couple will begin housekeeping at once in their new home on Birch street. Both are well known on Kauai.

Harbor Board Coming

The Harbor Commission will come to Kauai in about a week to go over, in a body, the problems that have arisen in connection with the Koloa and Waimea wharf projects.

Mr. Hatch who had been substituting for Mr. Vincent in the Lihue wireless office, toured Kauai last week and returned Saturday night to his post on Oahu.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1)

THE PRINCIPAL

It is the purpose of this paper to discuss the failures and the successes of school principals and their assistants and to show where the principal's interest and his attention to the problems in his school are a measure of those failures and successes and a criterion of the accomplishments of the school.

A principal's duties have been more clearly defined than have the requirements for the office of principalship. The legal regulation that "there shall be more than one teacher in any public school, one of them shall be designated by the Department as principal," has created more principals in name than it will ever produce in efficient school managers.

In a large number of cases this legal designation indicates the only official distinction among the teachers at a school. All of the work is so similar in the school that with the exception of the necessary reports the regular school duties of each are almost indistinguishable.

Nevertheless, there is absolute need for one member in the school to be at the head or in command. Undoubtedly a plan would work out in print wherein the teachers could conduct their work independently of any attention from a principal. Pupils might be examined through some uniform system and the results might be made to measure the teachers' efforts.

With ideal teachers able to judge the essentials of the subject to be taught, and with conscientious teachers willing to devote attention to all subjects of the curriculum according to the scholastic demands of the mental development of the pupils, perhaps no principal would be required.

There are teachers who feel that the office of the principal as one of supervision is negligible and not of any value. Furthermore, it is contended that teachers are hampered on all sides by a system which permits no expression of individuality; that the teaching ability has been reduced to a questionable quantity and that the originality and initiative of teachers has been destroyed and ironed out by an exhaustive system which permits no suggestions nor listens to any criticisms. It is further claimed that the stereotyped daily plans, the periodical examinations, the type lessons and the continual inspections have taken away all possible opportunities from any teacher to be a successful instructor of youth. Teachers, in some instances, have politely and feelingly told the supervisor of their work. They, as teachers, knew that the parents were pleased with their work and that before the end of the year their particular pupils would be so far advanced in the school work that the next grade might as well be skipped.

Let us suppose, for a moment, that an order was promulgated to the effect that the principal and the matter of organization and supervision were to become obsolete so far as the Department was concerned. Picture for yourselves, dear principals, the feeling of freedom in the hearts of those former restricted individuals who were not given the opportunity of using their own curricula and adapting their own methods. The new immigrant on the shores of a free and democratic country must feel less jubilant than the teacher who learns that the curricula of study has been shot to pieces and sunk in the sea of freedom. At last, school affairs are righting themselves, and mentally the unhampered teacher stretches herself, and breathes the air of freedom and individuality.

Our first freed teacher is a lover of nature study and her solution to the educational problem is simple. Botany and nature study are all that is emphasized, while in most instances, the pupils are better acquainted with nature than

she. Our second freed teacher was a prize winner in her class at the academy in mathematics and her proclivities in that direction could not be checked. She teaches arithmetic morning, noon and night, while the penmanship is illegible.

Our third freed teacher has been here long enough to hear the expressions of "been see" and "no can" and her solution to the educational problem is most simple, in fact, the strange part in it all is that some one else did not come to the same conclusion long ago. Her teaching is to be in grammar, Dry, technical grammar is what is needed and the children learn to hate a language book and to never apply the innumerable rules.

Our fourth freed teacher is a firm believer in the pupils having freedom and being permitted to express themselves regardless of any sort of discipline. As you discuss with her the feasibility of punishing disturbing pupils you observe an ink bottle sailing through the window and you are politely informed that such expression is instinctive individuality being permitted to spontaneously burst into being and dodging another burst of individuality she continues that the physiological physiology of this form of education is fundamental in the pupils' development. She then dismisses the children to play about the yard and goes over to bother the school nurse and tell her what an ancient system the Department has and how inefficient its officers are in the performance of duties and methods of education.

Perhaps I have overdrawn and overemphasized my point in regard to an individual teacher's judgment; however, the fundamental point, which I have tried to make, remains, and that is that teachers will put into practice that which, to their individual judgment, they believe to be the best thing for their pupils.

However, it is not only desirable, but essential that the school work be systematically organized and directed. No capable teacher should be atrophied in her desire to make progress and improve the school work and none will be denied the opportunity to express ideas and methods for improvement.

A few teachers may complain that it is a one man's system; that they are not able to give their pupils the individual instruction they believe is necessary; and that they must adhere strictly to the course of study and the time allotments.

Consider for a moment please, the number of specialists in elementary education in the schools. How many of the teachers have specialized in child study? How many teachers have tried to find the reasons for retardation in the lower grades? Admitting that it would be ideal to have a few pupils and the possibility of organizing original work, of meeting the individual pupils' needs with individual instruction, of teaching what they cared to, when they cared to, and as long as they cared to; admitting that all this is ideal and what the school should represent, we are confronted with the sad state of affairs that a public school system is not and cannot be ideal. And furthermore, we teachers are not individual persons. In our profession we have fused our individuality with that of science. We have merged our aims and ideals into a common standard and we stand or fall collectively on such standards. You are here today, teachers, because you are a part of individual teachers, but members of a profession which has organized its arts from generation to generation. On this is our system founded.

The average school room is crowded with average school children, and an average school teacher. The public school child is not "the unique perfection and the public school system makes him and, therefore, our general organization must be for the average school

child under average conditions. It should be borne in mind that the public schools are run by human means and they frankly confess that they are human enough to make mistakes.

Teachers would soon tire of their freedom. Teaching is no mean task and the responsibility of getting results from pupils is so great that most teachers gladly respond to the assistance from the competent principal and are pleased that some one is behind them, officially with aid and advice. Take for example the case of a new teacher recently graduated from the Normal School who needs help in the classroom. She is timid and discouragement comes easily. Her principal has an excellent opportunity to direct her along the path of success. Now consider for a moment the discouraging effects that the indifferent principal must cause this new teacher who asks for assistance and advice in her school work and this principal merely informs her that she does not know—which means she does not really care—and that may be the supervising principal will visit her in the near future and help her, as that is his duty and he is being paid such an excess salary that such work really belongs to him.

Principals under this Department can do more in making successful teachers the first year that they are out of school than the Normal School faculty can make in four years. Undoubtedly the weakest link in our school system, in this Territory, is found in the ranks of the school principals. A weak teacher is generally poorly paid and is merely a fractional part of a large school. While on the other hand principals are the best paid of all school teachers and officials.

The effects of poor generalship from the principal is immeasurable. Immeasurable because, for merely, there was no accurate tests of his work and no standard measure of the results of his efforts. The best possible judgment was made by another, generally a superior and the many factors of personal interest, friendship or influence caused undue guidance in forming final judgment.

An efficient principal is absolutely necessary for successful school work. Good principals vary in their degree of perfection, but the excellence of their work is readily and clearly shown.

The measure of an efficient principal should be the results shown in harmonious management and productive educational accomplishments with the pupils. To measure is no mean task.

Principals have two fundamental problems to solve in their school work. First: ORGANIZATION. Second: SUPERVISION. These problems call for continuous thought and attention.

The general public and educators have for some time expressed opinions on the efficiency of the public schools. Any such opinions have been valuable to the degree with which the person making the judgment is, by experience, qualified to give an opinion. Should such opinion be made without applying accepted standards of measurement, such judgment remains simply an opinion.

The working principles of school organization should be judged by their adaptability to local conditions and by the efficiency of the schools which result from their application. The proper organization of the school is of the greatest importance and primary to all else which goes on in the school. Lack of systematic organization is more generally observable than the average citizen than is the methods in teaching arithmetic or Geography. It is soon noted around that a teacher cannot control and discipline a class, but whether or not the teacher can develop a lesson with the five-step method is of no concern to the lay mind.

Proper organization must exist before successful teaching can go on. The daily waste of time in the school lacking proper organi-

zation is apparent to any investigator. The systematic principal plans for each assistant and follows the work so that he knows what each should do each hour of the day.

The real success of the course of study depends largely on the efficiency of the principal of the school to develop it and to see that the work is properly carried out. The lack of this in the start causes the pitfalls and the failures later.

By means of correct organization and proper arrangement of classes and subject-matter, the occasions for disorder and inefficiency in the work are avoided. Such organization does not exist for the benefit of the teachers and principal as much as it does for the pupils. Although they may not be intelligible enough to be concerned, the waste of a child's time in the elementary school causes him to reflect on the value of his early education later in life.

Rural school supervision has been termed "the most neglected phase of public education." Undoubtedly this is generally true on the mainland where the rural conditions are such that infrequent inspections and changes in school positions tend to produce unfavorable results.

Principals have been lax in numerous instances in planning the work of their assistants and proportionately allotting the required time which is essential to get results. This has reflected on the success of the school to a greater extent than it has ever been previously possible to determine. Principals, in some instances, have been keener about promoting their own reputations through the social channels of the community than they have been in producing results in educating their pupils. All such action on their part may have won favor in the lay mind, while on the other hand no tangible evidence, that would convince a school board that such practice was inefficient and that such principals were not earning their money, could be brought to bear.

The enormous wastes of time and money caused by poor teaching through a lack of supervision is beyond computation. The unpardonable waste of pupils' time and the cost in government funds causes human disappointments and limitless losses. Errors in school teaching are not immediately apparent and the final tests are at such times that the responsibility for poor teaching cannot be placed.

A constant study of pupils must be made by the principal and a constant guard kept so that no opportunity is lost in producing results and getting the pupils along in their school work. A large share of the misdirected effort in teaching must be obvious to the wide-awake principal and the prevention of inefficient classroom work is worth many hours of cure.

To satisfactorily measure school results has been a problem which school men have not yet satisfactorily agreed on or solved. Hence, to safely fix the responsibility for results is a difficult task.

Poor teaching is cumulative and the results from such work is incalculable in time wasted by pupils. One great factor here in our islands is the amount of time necessary to "unranch" that which so many of our school children already have and use in every day conversation.

The principal, having the opportunity to study the pupils under him, has also the opportunity to suggest to his teachers the needs and methods necessary to get the pupils prepared. There is really no greater opportunity offered a principal in his work of efficient supervision.

Wonderful success has been accomplished and clearly shown in the school work with recent immigrants who, in the beginning, spoke no word of English. While those children who have had the chance to hear incorrect English expressions, it is extremely difficult to obtain results from them in a correct English vernacular. A

fair teacher with non-English speaking children will accomplish much more in her work than the most competent teacher with children who use "pidgin" English.

Thus, it is apparent that a large part of the teachers' efforts must be directed along a line of continual drill on the fundamental essentials of the lower grades. Children in the United States are in school less than 4% of their time from birth to 21 years of age and the average public school child in Hawaii is practically the same time in school. Hence, considering the disadvantages the public school teachers are laboring under, our accomplishments are wonderful, yet we must continue to bear in mind our problems and strive to solve them.

Visiting classes is of much more value to principals than it is to teachers. For this reason, conferences should be held with the assistants to discuss the successes and the failures in the class work.

The consciousness that the principal is familiar with the work of the assistant and willing to assist her and appreciative of her efforts is conducive of a fraternal spirit that harmonizes the work of principal and the assistant. The bond of common interest between the office of principal and that of the teacher in the classroom is such that it calls for special attention relative to the necessity of harmonious relationship between both.

The teachers should be helped and not policed by principals and supervising principals. The spirit in the work should be a mutual understanding between the teacher and the official. The report on the competency or incompetency of a teacher should be made only after careful and thorough investigation and thought.

Constant changes are needed in all school systems: Changes in the course of study, changes in organization, changes in the grading of pupils and changes in the methods of instruction. All these changes do not indicate any lack of purpose or a lack of organization, but rather progressive adaptation of our work to meet the changing social and educational needs. Principals and teachers are expected to assist in the development of the curriculum and they should never feel that the making of helpful suggestions will ever impair their standing in the Department.

Therefore, I think I must emphasize, in closing, that after all the public school system is balanced on the success of the principal.

It does not matter so much what occupation a man is engaged in as it does his attitude of mind and his devotion to his work. I have spoken to you before about the status of our profession and the fact that our teaching profession will never rise above the standards set by the most indifferent and most inefficient. When principals begin to learn that they are paid and paid well for their services as government school officials and that the Department reasonably expects results, we shall improve.

The enthusiasm that some school principals will put into some outside proposition assisted by government support is most striking and noticeable. Should but a portion of this effort be directed toward school organization and supervision, we would have a more efficient corps of teachers and higher standards in a short time. The business ventures indulged in by principals, who should feel certain of a long term of office with satisfactory work, are extremely numerous and generally such principals are the mediocre official.

The work of the office of principal calls for undivided attention and effort from the one who holds the position. When the Department obtains men and women who are willing to divorce their outside interests from their work and not use their office hours, their strength and their time for rest to solve the social, political and agricultural problems of the community, the Department will obtain the real school officials. It must not be inferred that no one is wanted

that must think and act some sort of school work 24 hours per day, nor is it meant that the Department means to say what teachers shall eat or what they shall wear. All that is asked is that service be efficiently rendered for the compensation given.

The public schools have made mistakes and to defend them would be worse than to make more mistakes. It should be borne in mind that the schools exist for the public good and because they are conducted by human means they are human enough to make mistakes. However, we are acknowledging more and more that the public schools are the public's business, and furthermore, that the schools are not yet perfect. We welcome any criticism that carries evidence of how to improve our work and make the schools serve the people and the pupils better.

Some of our orators have called the public schools of Hawaii the "melting pot of the races." We find our children, however, at that formative period of development which might be expressed in terms of the public schools the Anvil of Citizenship. If we ever succeed in hammering out and fusing a common stock from the many races and hammering in correct ideals for democracy in this territory, the success will not be due to the fond parents who find so much to offer adverse criticism while their own children attend private schools, nor to the harangues of the politician, but rather to the never ending efforts and to the religious attachment to their work of the efficient but much maligned public school teachers and principals.

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and Goodrich Tires and Tubes, Chalmers,
Ford, Studebaker, Velie, Federal and
Velie Truck.

Agents for the Inter Island Steam Navigation
Co., Ltd., at Nawiliwili, Kauai

One Pair Excelsior Boy Scouts Equals Two of Ordinary Shoes

\$3.00 will buy a
pair Youths', Boys'
or Men's Black or
Tan.

Every pair guaran-
teed.

Low in price.

High in quality.

You will be simply amazed at the
length of time these boys' shoes will
wear. Yet they are soft and fit like a
glove. Material is genuine Elk leather,
tanned by our secret process. Soles are
specially fastened, can't pull off, and will
outwear two pairs of ordinary shoes. No
linings. Greatest boys' shoes ever made.



Fort Street
HONOLULU

McInerney Shoe Store

ORDER A BOX OF
Haas's Delicious Candy
"ALWAYS FRESH!"
from
BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD.
Box 426, Honolulu
Assorted Chocolates and Bon Bons 65c per pound; \$1.25
two pounds. Milk Chocolates 50c small box; \$1.00
large box. No charge for postage.

**THE REXALL
STORE**

Honolulu Monument Works, Ltd.
P. O. Box 491 Honolulu

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.
buys and sells
REAL ESTATE and
STOCKS and BONDS
and rents - SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Fort and Merchant Sts. Honolulu

S. OZAKI
WAIMEA
Wholesale Liquor Dealer
Telephone No. 102.

For County Treasurer

To the Voters Of Kauai County:
I respectfully announce myself
as a candidate on the Republican
ticket for nomination and re-elec-
tion to the office of COUNTY
TREASURER, and solicit the
support of all the voters of the
County of Kauai at the Primary to
be held March 13, 1915.

I am willing to stand upon my
past record for the careful and
satisfactory handling of the funds
of the county, and promise equally
efficient service in the future.

Very truly yours,
HAROLD MORGAN,
County Treasurer.

Lihue, Kauai, January 18, 1915.
8-t.

For County Auditor

The Voters Of Kauai County:
I hereby announce myself a can-
didate on the Republican ticket for
nomination at the primary election
to be held March 13, 1915, for the
office of COUNTY AUDITOR.
My past record speaks for itself.

I hope that the voters of Kauai
endorse that record, and that they
may see fit to give me the nomi-
nation again.

Respectfully,
C. MASER.

Lihue, January 11, 1915. 9-t.

For County Clerk

To the Voters of Kauai County:
I respectfully announce myself
a candidate, as a Republican, for
the nomination to succeed myself
as COUNTY CLERK, to be voted
upon in the Primary Election, for
nominations to be held March 13
1915.

I have endeavored in the past
to fulfill the duties of County
Clerk faithfully and well, and will
feel grateful to all my friends for
their support again on this occa-
sion.

Very respectfully,
J. M. KANEKUA,
County Clerk.

9-t.

For County Treasurer

Lihue, January 11.
The Voters of Kauai County:
I am in the race for the nomi-
nation on the Republican ticket, at
the Primary Election to be held
March 13, 1915, for the office of
County Treasurer.

Although new in the running
for public office, I feel that I am
sufficiently well known to all of
you to ask for your cordial support
and votes. If nominated and
elected, I promise you a highly
satisfactory administration of the
office.

Sincerely yours,
A. G. KAULEROU.

9-t.

ORIGINAL "MANITOU" NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER AND GINGER CHAMPAGNE

Bottled at the Famous
Effervescent Springs at
the foot of Pike's Peak,
Colorado.

The Only Water On the American
Continent Recharged with Its
Own Natural Gas.

J. I. SILVA, Eleele

and
Kapaia Liquor Store, Lihue,
Distributors on Kauai.

The Honolulu Construction &
Draying Co. Ltd., Owners of Ha-
waiian Express Co. and Nioper's
Express, assure all Kauai passen-
gers arriving at or departing from
Honolulu of prompt baggage deliv-
ery and courteous treatment.
Our drivers are experienced, reli-
able men. Advt.

L. D. Larsen, assistant pathol-
ogist of the Hawaiian Sugar Plant-
ers' Association, visited a number
of the Kauai plantations last week.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION

(Continued from page 2)
School Commissioner Brandt of
Waimea, addressed the convention
as follows:

MR. BRANDT'S ADDRESS.

The program committee has asked
me to address the Convention and
I take pleasure in so doing, al-
though I do not flatter myself that
I shall be able to suggest new de-
vices for teaching the children,
criticize the course of study, point
out deficiencies in the way prin-
cipals or teachers are doing their
work, etc., because that is not
within the province of the work
of the Educational Board of which
I am a member.

The affairs of the School Com-
missioners are largely business
matters. To make appointments,
determine length of the school
year, making rules and regulations
for the general government of the
schools, act as an advisory council
for the Superintendent, etc.; these
constitute the greatest part of the
School Commissioners' business.
I shall therefore confine myself to
a few general remarks.

In looking over the room here
today, I see many familiar faces.
The great majority of our Kauai
teachers are ladies and gentlemen
that have been associated with the
Educational Work in these islands
for years, many of them for a num-
ber of years, and this fact cannot
help having a very beneficial effect
on the work they are doing.

The complaint has been in many
places of our land that teachers
and pupils do not remain long
enough together, especially in the
rural schools. The teachers come
and leave again before they have
been able to learn the conditions
and needs of the community or to
acquire that intimate knowledge of
the children which it is necessary
that every teacher should have.

The vocational education has be-
come an integral part of our
school system. It is still in a more
or less experimental state but pro-
gress is being made and with
patience on the part of the public,
the organization and management
thereof will gradually improve and
I trust our legislature will show
generosity in appropriating suffi-
cient means to carry it on.

The vocational education has
been called "Education for Life"
and that is after all the principal
object of all education, to make
citizens out of our boys and girls
by teaching them the nobility and
usefulness to themselves and the
country of being able to use their
hands as well as their brains.

Although the elementary schools
always will remain the most im-
portant part of our school system
there is a well defined tendency
abroad in the land that the sec-
ondary class of schools and the High
Schools are becoming more and
more important, and it is with
some gratification that we can re-
cord the establishment of the Kauai
High & Grammar School since
we last met in Convention at
Eleele.

It has been properly started on
a small scale but under its able
principal and his staff, has done
well, but cooperation on the part
of the citizens of Kauai and es-
pecially on the part of the people
in the County seat is necessary in
order that it shall become of gen-
eral benefit for the whole island
and I sincerely hope that this co-
operation will show itself in efforts
to provide places for intending
pupils to live while attending
school.

A prominent member of the
Educational Department told me
some time ago that Kauai Schools
gave very little trouble. There
was a nice spirit prevailing. School
houses and equipment good and
things in general very satisfactory.
It is a great pleasure to hear this
and with the knowledge that the
teaching force from one end of the
island to the other is doing their
work willingly and ably. I hope
that our island hereafter will main-
tain the tradition of doing things
well.

On this occasion I feel, however,

called upon to sound a warning
note to those in capacity of direc-
tors of the teachers, and that is do
not "ride wild horses to death."
There has of late been a tendency
to put too heavy a load on the
teachers in the shape of more or
less unnecessary work in the way
of reports and an ever increasing
amount of work to be done after
school hours of a nature that is of
very little benefit to them in their
work.

A teacher after a strenuous day
of teaching is entitled to and needs
especially in a warm climate like
we have, a good deal of time in
which to recuperate to be fit for
the next day's work.

A teacher who has to work until
late at night in order to prepare
for the next day, speedily becomes
a nervous wreck and unable to do
as good work as she otherwise
might do.

Furthermore, to be forced to do
a lot of work of doubtful useful-
ness to say the least, creates a
rebellious feeling that is very un-
desirable and is often the cause of
serious trouble and unpleasantness
in the department.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS.

Throughout the world, the na-
tions acknowledge the obligations
on the part of the State to provide
for those who have served it for
many years by making provisions
for retirement allowances or pen-
sions. The older countries have
long ago realized the justice of this
and our land has also lately
taken steps to remedy this short-
coming in their treatment of their
servants, and especially in the
case of teachers a good many of
the States have now pension sys-
tems and each year adds to their
number. I am in hopes that
Hawaii shall not lag behind in this
matter and that we soon shall be
able to fulfill our duties to our
teachers after they have become
old and weary in our service.

Many are the systems in use. Some
straight old age pension as in
Maine, some obligatory, some
voluntary, some depend mostly on
contributions from the teachers
themselves, some and these seem
the most fair, make provision for
part contributions by the teachers
and balance by the State.

The system prevailing in North
Dakota is typical of this latter
class and seems to me to have
many commendable features and I
shall therefore mention some of
them.

A deduction of 1% is made
from the salaries for the first 10
years, 2% afterwards until 25
years of service has been reached.
In order to be eligible for retire-
ment allowance 18 years service
must have been in the state.

The County Treasurers set a
side a sum each year of 10% for
each child of school age. The
annuity equals 1-50 of the teach-
ers average salary for the last 5
years multiplied by the whole
number of years of service as a
teacher, for instance, if you had
been a teacher for 25 years and
your salary averaged \$1000 for
the last five years, it would work
out as follows: 1-50 of \$1000
equals \$20 X 25 years equals \$500.

An important provision is that
teachers withdrawing at anytime
are entitled to receive one half the
total amount contributed by them.
As for instance, if you decide to
give up school teaching after hav-
ing contributed say \$10 a year
for 10 years, you would have \$50
refunded. The department is now
collecting information in reference
to pension systems and we were in
hopes that it could be had in time
to present to the legislature this
year but it may be too late.

As there are several others to
address you this afternoon I shall
not take more of your time and
shall close by wishing you all a
prosperous year until we meet
again.

School Inspector George S. Ray-
mond, who came over to the
teachers' convention, is extending
his stay and will not return to Ho-
nolulu until next Saturday night.
While here he is visiting all of the
schools of the island.

Gerrit Wilder, Writer

Gerrit P. Wilder, of Honolulu,
who toured Kauai some months
ago, going around the north side
from Kekaha to Hanalei, has a fine
article in the January number of
the Mid-Pacific Magazine, giving
an account of the trip and several
unusual incidents connected with
it. The article is particularly in-
teresting to Kauai people.

Altogether, the January number
of the magazine is quite interest-
ing.

The Hastie Estate

The final accounts in the matter
of the Hastie Estate have been ap-
proved and Mrs. Hastie appointed
guardian of the minor child, Miss
Maud Hastie, under bonds in the
sum of \$900. In order to keep
the estate together, the Misses
Hastie will return their respective
interests back to their mother.
The property consists principally
of sugar stock.

A Kauai Kamaaina

According to advices received in
Honolulu today, says the Star Bul-
letin, Mrs. Sarah E. Williams,
daughter of Rev. Edward Johnson,
a missionary who came here in
1837, died January 1 at Twin
Lakes, Santa Cruz county, Cali-
fornia. She was 77 years old and
was well known in the islands.
For several years her parents were
stationed at the mission in Waioli,
Kauai. She was educated at Pa-
nahaou college, Honolulu.

George V. Williams, the late
manager of the Spreckelsville
plantation at Maui, was Mrs. Wil-
liams' husband. Mrs. Williams
is survived by Henry Johnson, brot-
her, and Mrs. D. K. Fife and
Frances Johnson, sister.

A file of the Pacific Commercial
Advertiser, Honolulu, is kept in
the editorial room of THE GARDEN
ISLAND for the benefit of the pub-
lic. Persons wishing to refer to it
are welcome to do so at any time.

F. S. Pott and wife, tourists
from Chicago, visited most points
of interest on the island last week.

"Explorations of The Mountains
of Kauai" was the subject of an
address delivered by former Gov-
ernor W. F. Frear at a luncheon in
the Y. M. C. A., at Honolulu,
last Friday afternoon. Photographs
taken by R. J. Baker recently were
on exhibition to illustrate the
talk. There was a large turnout
of members of the Trail and
Mountain Club, who expect to
tour Kauai February 13-14.

Passengers In And Out

The following arrived by the Ki-
nan last Wednesday morning:

A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. A. S. Wil-
cox, F. S. Pott, C. A. Franz, G.
S. Raymond, Philip Hall, J. Deas,
J. Reed, E. Fernandes, E. Aiona,
Wm. Hoekano, Mrs. K. Alakai,
A. M. McBryde, L. D. Larsen, J.
J. Armstrong, Miss B. Kopke,
Miss Weber, C. B. Blum, C. C.
James, August Ferreira, Chun Lin
Sing, Miss Charman, Mrs. Char-
man and 55 deck

The following passengers ar-
rived by the W. G. Hall Friday
morning from Honolulu: L. A.
Quonsan, O. R. Stillman, J. F.
Colburn, Miss Chung, Ma Lum,
Frank Howes, E. K. Nutt, 25 deck
and 38 laborers for Koloa Planta-
tion.

Notice

To all friends of the Salvation
Army:

No one has the right to collect
money in the name of the Salva-
tion Army, unless they are in pos-
session of an order signed by the
local commanding officer.

Please report such cases as may
come to your notice to

Capt. J. C. FRELECIANO,
Com. Officer

P. O. Box D, Koloa.

THE GARDEN ISLAND

Issued Every Tuesday Morning

Luther Dermont Timmons Editor

TUESDAY JANUARY 19

The Teachers' Convention

The annual convention of teachers last Friday was a most interesting function and it is to be hoped that much good may come of it.

And speaking of addresses, the one delivered by Mr. Raymond at the session just held was of such pointed and immediate value that we are reproducing it in full in connection with the write-up of the proceedings of the convention.

Many points in it might come in for extensive editorial comment, and some of the more important may be treated from time to time. We wish for the moment, however, to confine our attention to the single one in regard to the teaching of English in the schools, and to speak of it from the standpoint of the business man, who must employ the boys (and in some instances, the girls as well) behind store counters, as outside salesmen or in offices.

It is a notorious fact that employees, coming from the public schools, who have been reared in other than strictly English speaking homes, fall down badly—and sadly—in business calling for anything like an accurate knowledge of English. On account of that failing hundreds of men and youth are now working on the island of Kauai (and the same holds good on all the islands of the group) at as low as one-half the salaries that could reasonably be paid to persons of the same qualifications—the one item of being unable to quickly and intelligently comprehend English standing as a permanent barrier between them and a larger salary.

Absolutely everything in the public schools, the pupils of which come almost entirely from non-English speaking homes—should be given second place to this one, all important matter of language. A young man may know all about geography and history and may be able to write a beautiful hand; but if he brings pidgin English along with him into the store or office, he is quickly relegated to a second place, or lower, and feels the load of an Atlas upon his shoulders every time he strives to rise higher as long as he lives.

In examining the report card of a pupil in the public schools, we look first to the figures for English. If those are low, the hundred per cents in other places mean nothing to us at all, at all; and they will mean little more to the pupil himself in after years.

A New Promotion Plan

The plan of Philip Hall, who toured Kauai last week, to steer tourists to the outside islands, is the most promising promotion scheme yet offered, and we are inclined to favor its support by the people of Kauai.

Under the Hall plan the tourist is met at Honolulu and not only supplied with information concerning the different islands but trips are made out for him and he is "booked" all the way around and back to the starting point. Tourists are used to that sort of thing in other parts of the world, so that the system will be found to work easily.

We know nothing of the "business" qualities of Messrs. Aldrich and Hall, who have launched this new enterprise; but if they develop even a fair amount of them, the good results should be noted on Kauai in a very short time.

In connection with the tourist proposition, Kauai people have been doing a little flirting with the Hawaii Promotion Committee lately, and some of the results have been quite amusing. Several well known citizens of the island, who knew they were unknown to the office force of the committee, however, have called around at the headquarters in the Young Building, pretending to be tourists, and asked information concerning the trip to Kauai, how to get over here, costs, character of hotels, roads, etc., attractions of the island, and the usual run of things that the tourist would like to know about; and the stories they tell of the results would make a Kauai broncho laugh.

One very prominent man, known personally and well to every other prominent man in the group and to most other people, asked the usual questions. He wanted to "tour" Kauai. A clerk was unable to answer his questions, but fumbled around and finally threw him out a Kauai folder. "Yer'll find what yer want to know in that," he said.

The new acting head of the Promotion Committee's office at Honolulu we know to be a "live-wire," and we had already begun to hope for better results when the Hall proposition came along. Certainly the two, new forces at once should set matters moving where they have been disappointing inertia before.

Motion Pictures in Schools

Dissenters from the idea of introducing the motion picture into the schools of the Islands as an aid to the present method of imparting knowledge are just now more or less gleefully referring to the report of a school in the east which has tried and given up the motion picture scheme as being impracticable.

And why impracticable? Because, adds the report, of the danger from fire.

The danger from fire! Heaven save us! The great value of the motion picture is admitted, but its advantages may not be availed of on account of the danger from fire!

When steam first came into use for large purposes there were frequent explosions of boilers, and many men lost their lives as a result. But did the work of building railroads and steamships stop on that account? Most certainly not. The builders set about to minimize the danger, and kept on with the great work ahead. The results are recognized by everybody today.

There is a certain amount of danger in the motion picture apparatus now being generally employed in the theaters, but it is being rapidly reduced, and is even now scarcely worth mentioning. Motion picture show houses have been running rightly in the Islands for ten years or more and we have yet to hear of an accident of consequence.

It is not worth while to spend valuable time quibbling over remote possibilities, when it may keep a matter of importance waiting. As we have remarked before, in effect—the motion picture in the schools as an aid to present methods is manifest destiny; and the teacher who would keep abreast of the times, and be ready for the new and improved idea, is the one who will follow and carefully note every move made in this all-important innovation of motion pictures in the public schools of the mainland.

Honolulu's Street Problem

A solid, concrete base, with a cushion-coating of asphaltum, or some similar preparation, will probably be the scheme finally adopted for Honolulu city's streets.

Thousands—hundreds of thousands—of dollars have been spent on the streets of the capital within the memory of the average citizen, without satisfactory results. Administrations have followed administrations on the job one by one, or after another has struggled with the problem—but the streets are no better than ever they were and there is no dependable promise of improvement in the future.

The concrete base suggested should be laid on the hard pan and should be of such thickness that trucks or other heavy traffic would not break it. This might be only a few inches in the residence sections, the thickness increasing toward the business center and reaching the maximum near the waterfront.

The first cost of such foundations would be considerable, sure; but in the long run they would be so much cheaper than the upkeep of the present streets that comparison would make previous efforts at road-building appear as ridiculous boy's play.

The concrete foundation should have a thin coating of some substance akin to asphaltum to give it the proper spring.

Then you would have your perfect road, suitable for every kind of traffic. The only expense of its upkeep in a life-time would be in the renewal of the top coating, or cushion, which would cost very little.

In her street-making schemes Honolulu has listened too often and attentively to theorists from Podunk and Milpitas, and has not yet gotten right down to the practical phases of the problem. When we hear that the city has thrown all thought of the initial cost to the wind and decided to construct permanent streets upon the lines above suggested, we shall feel that Honolulu is at last on the right tack in the effort to provide herself with thoroughfares befitting her spirit of progress and recognized beauty.

IN HIS ADDRESS before the Teachers' Convention at Kapaa last Friday Commissioner Brandt said: "There has been of late a tendency to put too heavy a load on the teachers in the shape of more or less unnecessary work in the way of reports, and an ever increasing amount of work to be done after school hours of a nature that is of very little benefit to them in their work." We have had identically this opinion for a long time, but had assumed that all this after-hour work was a part of the system of the Department of Education. Surely if it is merely a local affair, a better arrangement is easily possible. But how about those mid-term examinations? They are a hobby, as we understand it, of the Department itself, and yet form the worst nuisance of the year, perhaps, in the schools—and really result in little.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT from Germany, referred to in another column, that beet sugar will be out of agricultural plans this year is of the greatest interest and importance to Hawaii. Undoubtedly the same course will be followed in the beet districts of France and Russia, while Belgium and Austria will probably be out of the sugar-producing business for a long time to come. This course of Germany in turning her lands exclusively to life's necessities will mean, not only the elimination of European beet sugar from the world's market but the turning of non-producing countries of Europe to the West Indies and America for sugar supplies. The tendency of this will be to advance and keep prices up for an indefinite period.

WE SYMPATHIZE most heartily with the officials who are struggling to make a success of the carnival at Honolulu next month. They have an unusual handicap this year, and if they score a big success they will deserve all the more credit for it.

DELEGATE KUHIO cables from Washington that he does not require the services of George B. McClellan there in the fight for Honolulu harbor improvements. Why, of course not. If McClellan were there, Kuhio would have to work.

EASTERN PAPERS of a recent date carried a despatch to the effect that the Germans had occupied Przasnysz. We are quite positive that no report of this occurrence arrived on Kauai, but last night we do not blame the wireless company in the least. A word like that is enough to give a person the "snakes."

The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii

STATEMENT OF CONDITION at close of business December 31, 1914

Table with columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts, Capital, Paid up, Surplus, etc.

Territory of Hawaii, City and County of Honolulu. I, F. B. DAMON, Cashier, being first duly sworn, do solemnly swear that the above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. B. DAMON, Cashier.



COURAGE CLASSIFIED Black—Dare is two kinds of courage. Darke—What are they? Black—One kind consists in being 'skeered 'cause you've got too much sense and 'der's another 'cause you ain't got enough.

Thomas Flood, inspector of the light-house service, has arrived in Honolulu and will shortly come to Kauai to inspect the light-house service here. C. B. Gage, of the Gregg Commission, Honolulu, will probably arrive on Kauai during this week to see the plantations in regard to portable railway track.

CRISCO

For Frying-For Shortening --For Cake Making

Frying

There is no smoke nor odor. Fried foods are free from the taste of grease! They now are tasty and crisp. They are made more digestible, for Crisco is all vegetable. The same Crisco can be used to fry fish, onions, doughnuts, etc., merely by straining out the food particles after each frying.

Shortening

Crisco gives pastry a new flakiness and digestibility. Crisco always is of the same freshness and consistency. It's uniform quality makes for uniform results.

Cake Making

Crisco gives richness at smaller cost. It brings cake-making back to popularity. Butter bills are reduced and cakes stay fresh and moist longer.

FISK Tires advertisement featuring a large tire graphic and text: C. W. SPITZ, BY MILES THE BEST TIRE, They average 25 per cent more than other Tires. A full stock carried at the NAWILIWILI GARAGE.

MAX GREENBAUGH MANUFACTURERS' AGENT KAUAI CORRESPONDENCE INVITED OFFICE: HAWAIIAN HOTEL HONOLULU P. O. Box 524

Mens Button Shoes The New Dome Black Kid, Dull Calf, and Russia Calf. On a new medium round, easy fitting last. Snappy enough for the young men and at the same time quiet enough in style for the older ones. Price \$5.00 Manufacturer's Shoe Store Honolulu

Let Us Do Your LAUNDRY Address Territorial Messenger Service HONOLULU

ELEELE STORE J. I. Silva, Prop. ONE of the LEADING HOUSES for all kinds of FINE GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, CIGARS & TOBACCOS and NOTIONS of every description. FOR WINE, BEER and OTHER LIQUORS, Ring Up 73 W. Main Office, Eleele, Kauai. Tel. 71 W.

Clem Akiba, the well-known Tax Assessor J. R. Farley, who Makaweli baseball player, has left Saturday for Honolulu on afternoon train, probably to attend business, will return tomorrow morning.

*This is to be a White Sale
long to be remembered*

Special Values in
Muslin Underwear
and all classes of
White Goods

January 4th to 18th.

Box 566 **SACHS'** Box 566



**As a mariner is guided by a Star,
so is a smart dresser guided by a
"STAR SHIRT."**
\$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and up

Silva's Toggery, Honolulu.

J. E. Rogers, the well-known roof-paint man, is renovating the roof of the Lihue bank and has contracts for several other prominent buildings in the neighborhood.

Albert P. Taylor, who has had charge of the exposition arrangements for Hawaii at San Francisco, takes the place of H. P. Wood as head of promotion work at Honolulu while the latter is attending the world's fair.

Representative James K. Kula departed on Saturday for the city and will probably remain over there most of the time, at least, until after the session of the Legislature.

After taking in the Teachers' Convention at Kapaa, Judge Hoggard, of Waimea, spent the night and part of the following day greeting Lihue friends.



NOTHING LEFT

Reporter—I would like to get some details of yesterday's wedding.
Mrs. Highup—I'm sorry, but everything is eaten up.

**GERMANY PLANS
TO CUT OUT SUGAR**

The following is a translation of a letter recently written by the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, and indicates that the very large output of German beet sugar will for sometime be curtailed:

"There will be a large stock of sugar on hand at the beginning of the next campaign, which will furnish enough sugar even if only part of the acreage is planted with sugar beets. One half the domestic production is used for home consumption, and at present only home consumption need be taken into consideration. Therefore, a large portion of the sugar-beet acreage will be used for planting cereals necessary for supplying the needs of the people and more important than sugar beets. This applies also to the acreage used for raising sugar-beet seed.

"The land which will thus be released will be used. First, for summer wheat and summer rye; and, second, for barley and oats. As the prices of these products are very high and will remain so during the war the planting of the same will be as profitable as the planting of sugar beets.

"Attention is also called to peas. There is great demand for peas in the army, where they are used both fresh and canned. Peas are selling at present at very high prices and the supplies are very small; therefore, next year due attention will be paid to the planting of them. The sugar-beet fields are well suited for raising peas.

"Very important also is the planting of potatoes, of which in normal times large quantities are imported early in summer. On account of the war this importation will be practically impossible. Imports usually take place in the months of June, July, and August, when the scarcity of food supplies might become most pressing, and, therefore, the planting of potatoes ought to be encouraged."

Port Allen Shipping

The Matson steamship Hyades arrived this morning from the coast via Honolulu, bringing 600 tons of freight. She will likely sail at noon tomorrow for Kahului, taking 2,200 tons of sugar and 3,600 cases of pineapples.

The freighter Columbian will arrive at Port Allen on Friday or Saturday of this week, coming also from Honolulu. She will take about 1,200 tons of sugar. Her destination is not yet definitely known, but it will be one of the ports on the other islands.

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Mr. Lydgate's Sermon

(Continued from page 1)

Like many other good things which came to us at little cost we are apt to forget how valuable and significant our schools are, and it is well for us, once in a while, to recall these facts.

These teachers to the number of one hundred are centers of influence for intelligence, culture, efficiency, in a measure righteousness, disposed here and there at the strategic points, all the way from Mana to Haena. Wherever there are people there are children, and wherever there are children, there we find schools. We don't find churches or libraries, or clubs or post offices, or even stores, in some cases; but we do find schools. This means points of contact and centers of influence.

And of influence at the most effective point. Childhood is the plastic and the formative period of life. If the schools were made up of grown people,—especially grown people of the laboring classes—we might well despair of the results and wonder whether it was worth while. The readiness with which a child absorbs a language unconsciously is a convincing evidence of the childish sensitiveness to impressions.

One hundred teachers graving impressions on the plastic minds of 4000 children, shaping and moulding the life and character of 4000 children—what must that not signify to the welfare of our island? Furthermore, this shaping and moulding is done in youth. There comes a time in the life of an automobile, or a house, or a ship when it is no longer worth while to make repairs on it, it is so nearly done for. There comes a time in the life of a man when he says, "I am too old a dog to learn new tricks, too old to learn to operate the typewriter, or run an automobile, or sing by tonic solfa. It isn't worth

while." I suppose it is always great gain to convert a man to righteousness, however old he may be; but it stands to reason that 50 years of righteousness is much more of an asset to this world, at any rate, whatever it may be to the next than one year. That efficiency acquired at 15 is vastly more valuable than the same efficiency acquired at 65.

Another ground for satisfaction is that this salutary work is being done with all races. One of the serious problems, and one of the gravest handicaps of work with adults is the difficulty of race and language. We have half a dozen or more races and more than that many languages in our midst and to find efficient and capable teachers, or workers, taxes our resources to the utmost; in fact we aren't equal to it and many fields are left uncultivated—but the children of these various races are receiving the benefits of education equal to our own. And who can say what signal benefit may not accrue to our island, or even the world at large, from the education given by these faithful teachers to some little brown-legged Japanese or Filipino youngster in our public schools? Who can say that there may not be some future Lincoln, or Edison, or Darwin among these children?

I am not unmindful of the dignity and value and opportunity of my own profession. Yet I humbly bow my head and lift my hat in recognition of the magnificent opportunity and the splendid promise of yours—a profession I believe, that outruns all others, without exception, in influence and significance.

We have every reason, I believe to congratulate ourselves on the excellent work you are doing and to find a large measure of assurance for our future in that work. We also owe you, I believe, a large measure of recognition

**A NEW SCHEME TO
BRING TOURISTS**

Philip Hall, son of the late W. W. Hall, of Honolulu, who has established a tourist bureau in the capital City, in partnership with Mr. Aldrich, visited business men of Kauai last week in the interest of his new enterprise.

The scheme of Mr. Hall is an old one on the mainland and is well known to the travelling public. It takes up the work of promotion committees where that work ends, and looks after the actual work of booking and seeing the tourist through different routes of travel. In other words, excursions are actually arranged and carried out under the auspices of the agency.

Mr. Hall returned to Honolulu Saturday night, feeling that he is sufficiently clear on the Kauai situation to enable him to arrange and pull off tours successfully.

For two years Mr. Hall was in charge of similar work at Hong-kong, and while there succeeded in reducing the travel prices of the tourist trust in the Orient and establishing a far more satisfactory system, which is still in force there.

Hotel Lihue has now a new guests' register, taking the place of the big one which had done duty for almost exactly twenty-years. The old register, by the way, had become a curiosity, containing signatures of notables clear back to practically the days of the monarchy, many of whom are now dead.

tion for what is always an arduous and often a discouraging, or even a thankless task. But I think I may assure you that we do realize the value and significance of your work, even though we don't say much about it.

The History of Lihue

By Mrs. W. H. Rice, Jr.

(Continued from last issue.)

Dr. Smith conducted services here also, assisted by Hookui, Paul Kanoa, Solomon Kamahele and Auamo, the latter a most eloquent lay speaker, holding the attention of his congregation by the hour. When Mr. Rice arrived from Punahou in 1854, having found it necessary to leave there on account of his health, he assumed the care of the church together with his duties of manager of the young plantation, and was assisted most ably by Mrs. Rice in the duties of the Sunday-school. For the remainder of her long and useful life she maintained a steadfast and loving interest in the church and children of the church. There being no seats at first "Mother Rice" as she afterwards was known, was provided with a saw horse to sit on and for years she personally conducted the thriving Sunday-school, numbering in one of her earlier classes the Lovell brothers, John, William and Daniel, John and William Opanui, S. B. McKeola, Jose Keawe and many others. This thatched church gradually assumed the dignity of a more substantial roof, then later through the efforts of Mrs. William Hyde Rice and the Hawaiian women of the church, a wooden floor was procured and a big mat woven, wooden floors added and the interior of the whole building refitted. In 1910 through the generosity of Mrs. Rice the old church was removed and added to, making a substantial house of worship for many more years, thanks to the lasting qualities of the good Hawaiian hard woods used as the original frame work.

In the year 1901 through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilcox a beautiful and commodious church was erected on the same grounds as the Hawaiian church and these two houses of worship as also the two or three other churches of the district stand as monuments to that desire for the better things of life without which no community can hope to succeed.

This new church has had as its pastor since its first year, Rev. J. M. Lydgate, he having served in that capacity for the foreign congregation since 1896.

The court house of early days stood on the grounds now occupied by the High School, but nearer the road than its successor. It was blown over in a violent wind storm from being rather insecurely built over a cellar. The residence of Governor Kanoa on the same property was thereupon taken for a Court House, continuing in that capacity until the erection of our fine new County Building in 1914.

The early Governors were Kahahele, 1824; Kaikioewa, 1826; Paul Kanoa, Edward Bush, P. P. Kaula, 1846-1877; Governor Lanihau, and W. H. Rice. With the exception of Governor Lanihau and Edward Bush, who lived in Koloa, these Governors all lived in Lihue. When occasion required Governor Paul Kanoa was assisted by either Judges Hardy or McBrayle.

Judge Jacob Hardy and Mrs. Hardy lived at Malumalu, in a thatched house, having purchased the property. Many of the fruit trees at Malumalu were planted by him and several children were born to them there. Judge Bond, his predecessor, had lived in Malumalu also. He was associated for a short time with Judge Kahihaona on the Circuit Bench in 1851 but served alone most of the years from 1851 until 1855. Judge Hardy's term was from 1855 to 1863, in which year he moved to California, disposing of his Malumalu property. H. A. Widemann then received the appointment, serving two years, from 1863 to 1865, when he was succeeded by Judge Duncan McBrayle, who served until 1877. Just here an amusing little anecdote of Judge Hardy's might be apropos. "At the time

that Mr. Widemann was serving in the Legislature he used his influence towards the passing of a bill to reduce the salary of the Kauai Circuit Judge, there having been some little animosity between Judge Hardy and Mr. Widemann. However, just then, unknown to Mr. Widemann, Judge Hardy had presented his resignation and was about to depart to California. Mr. Widemann received the appointment as successor to Judge Hardy and fell heir also to the reduced salary." However, lest this might create a wrong impression of Mr. Widemann I must say here that he was most popular and well liked, bearing a reputation for geniality and fair dealing.

Judge Hardy returned from California in 1877 and succeeded Judge McBrayle, which appointment he held until his retirement in 1912, completing a remarkable and honorable career of forty three years on the Kauai bench. Judge L. A. Dickey was appointed successor to Judge Hardy in 1912.

The early Circuit Court was held in Hanaie, that place being created by law the seat of justice for the island in 1846. The Court was moved to Nawiliwili in 1851.

In 1851 Mr. Godfrey Rhodes was District Attorney for the island and in 1861 Mr. William Harrison Rice held that position. Of other early incidents I've been unable to procure data.

Residing at Malumalu at the same time as Judge and Mrs. Bond were Lieutenant and Mrs. Reynolds, the former on furlough from the U. S. Navy. It is said that Lieut. Reynolds after making a trip around the islands chose Malumalu as being to his mind the most delightful and healthful spot for a home, and purchased the piece of property situated north of Judge Bond's, the same being at the present day planted in cane.

Some years later, on a trip to the Islands as Capt. Reynolds, he took the company of missionaries from Kauai up to Honolulu to a general meeting. Capt. Reynolds' name is associated with accounts of the early surveys of the Islands to the windward. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Capt. Reynolds left the Islands to serve and received afterwards the rank of Admiral.

About the year 1889 Malumalu was purchased by the Smith family and an industrial school established in 1891 as a memorial to their parents, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, who labored so long and faithfully for the Hawaiian people in Koloa. This school struggled for some years, but owing to the great popularity of similar institutions on Oahu had to be discontinued in 1898.

General Marshall, whom I shall mention later in connection with early days of Lihue plantation, was a contemporary of Capt. Reynolds and Judge Bond. It was said he owned a fine large Newfoundland dog which made a name for itself by rescuing several from drowning in the mill pond. It was General Marshall also who caused to be built the millpond which is soon to be done away with and strange to say during a later visit to Lihue, which he made in 1890, the pond broke out, due to a heavy storm. Upon leaving the islands he was associated with General Armstrong, another island man, a business manager at Hampton Institute, the big school for negroes, established at the close of the Civil War at Hampton, Virginia.

For many years Lihue had no doctor of its own and this together with no telephones, was a real hardship. The nearest doctor was Doctor Smith in Koloa but before he could be procured it meant many a weary hour of anxious waiting.

The residents of Sleepy Hollow made famous by Washington Irving would have sympathized keenly with all who must go to Koloa for the doctor at night, for the old ruins of two trees formerly near the head of the mountains at the Gap was said to have been the hiding place of robbers, and always lurked in its hidden depths.

(Continued in next issue.)

KUHIO TRIES FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Delegate Kuhio has sent to THE GARDEN ISLAND a copy of the bill introduced by him in Congress, which, if passed, will make woman suffrage a political issue in these Islands at the next election. The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to other powers granted by Congress, the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii will be, and is hereby, vested with the right to provide that all female citizens of the United States, who possess the qualifications now prescribed by law for voters other than that of sex, shall have the right and be qualified to vote at every election held within the Territory of Hawaii.

SEC. 2. That in addition to other powers granted by Congress, the said Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall have and is hereby vested with the right to submit to the qualified voters of the Territory of Hawaii the question as to whether female citizens of the United States, who possess the qualifications now prescribed by law for voters other than that of sex, within the Territory of Hawaii, shall be granted the rights of suffrage within the said Territory; and to further provide that should, on any election called for the purpose of determining said question, a majority of the votes cast favor a granting of such suffrage, then, and that event, thereafter said female citizens shall have the right of such suffrage within said Territory.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Supervisor and Mrs. Menefoglio and their little daughter returned to Wainiha on Thursday after spending a week most pleasantly with Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Alexander, at Elele.

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Growing Young This Winter



If we could reverse the wheel of time and set it to spinning in the opposite direction, there are not many of us who wouldn't do it, are there? Few of us like the idea of growing old, no matter how we may try to put a brave face upon it.

But perhaps if we would sit down and look into this matter of growing old very critically and thoroughly, we might not find it such an irrevocable thing as it seems. Indeed we might find that during this very winter, no matter what the turning leaves of the calendar may say, we can grow young, and the next spring, we can be considerably younger than we are at present.

For after all, what is youth but alertness, interest in things, zest in life? And because the mind is active and runs hither and yon on quests of inquiry and enjoyment; the body keeps active, the blood flows vigorously. It is only when the mind becomes dull, sluggish, when it isn't receptive to new thought, when it gets into ruts of thinking, when it becomes "set," so to speak, that the body begins to take on what we call age, that it shows forth in its way the effect upon it of this kind of thinking, and becomes stiff, inelastic, unresponsive. The circulation slows down. We become sluggish, slow-moving, aged.

Wouldn't it seem then that the way to grow young this winter, or to keep young, if we do not actually need to face about the other way, is to keep the mind interested and alert, to give it those things which will nourish it and make it blossom out in many interesting and beautiful ways?

And this is not difficult. The chief difficulty, especially if we are growing old fast, is to make the initial effort. It is easier to remain as we are, even though we may not be satisfied, than it is to inaugurate a change, and this is where we need to exert ourselves. But this once done, the very change will have in it enough of novelty and enjoyment to keep the good work going.

So if we want to grow young this winter, let us take up some study that will bring us into contact with new interests and new people, and progress in which will give us satisfaction. It must be something for which we have a real liking, for if we go to it as to a task, it will not have the effect we desire.

Then in addition, we need to take in good plays, good music, good lectures. Sometimes it requires an effort to do this. Often it is much easier to sit comfortably at home in an easy chair than it is to dress and go out. Especially is this true if one lives in the suburbs. The thought of the hurry and scurry of the tiresome ride, all make the prospect of a trip anything but inviting.

But all this is age talking. And if we want to go on growing old, we will listen and act upon such suggestion.

But if we want to grow young, we will not heed them. We will think of the pleasure ahead of us and we will dress with keen interest and talk about it. The result of our little pleasure excursion will be felt for several days in our freshened zest in life.

Most of us have passed through such an experience. We have gone unwillingly to some office, because of the effort required to go, but we have come home brightened, interested and with food for pleasant thoughts for many days.

Just put this into practice all the time and in big ways, and it certainly will help you to turn back the wheel of time.

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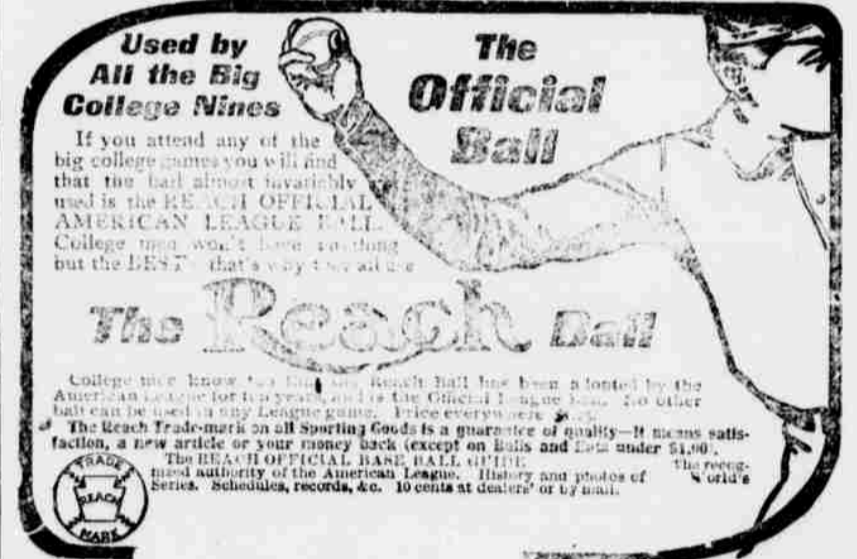
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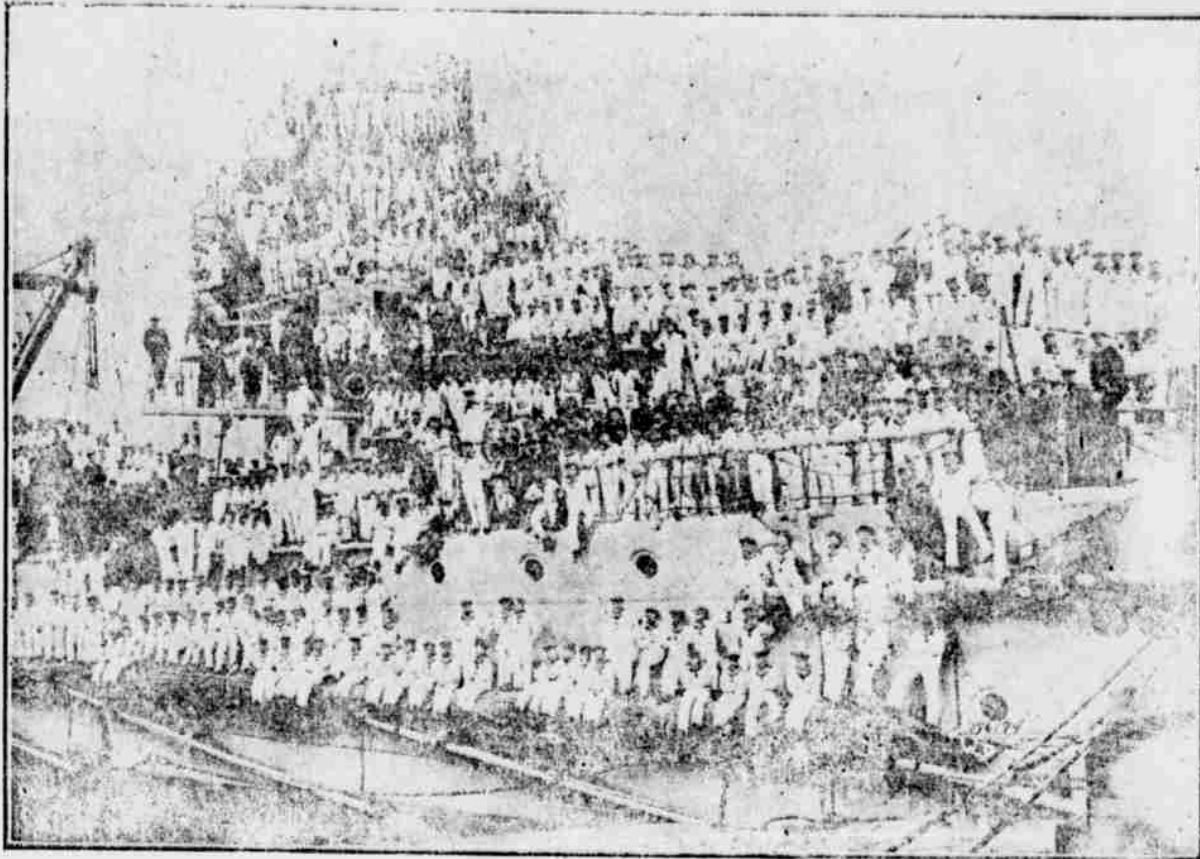
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A deck scene on the German battle cruiser "Moltke," with her complement of men and officers. The "Moltke" is of 22,600 tons displacement with an indicated horsepower of 85,600. Her keel was laid in 1910 and she was completed in 1911. She is equipped with ten 11-inch guns, fourteen 5.9-inch guns, twelve 3.4-inch guns and four torpedo tubes. Her average speed is 28 knots an hour. She carries a complement of 1,013 men and officers.



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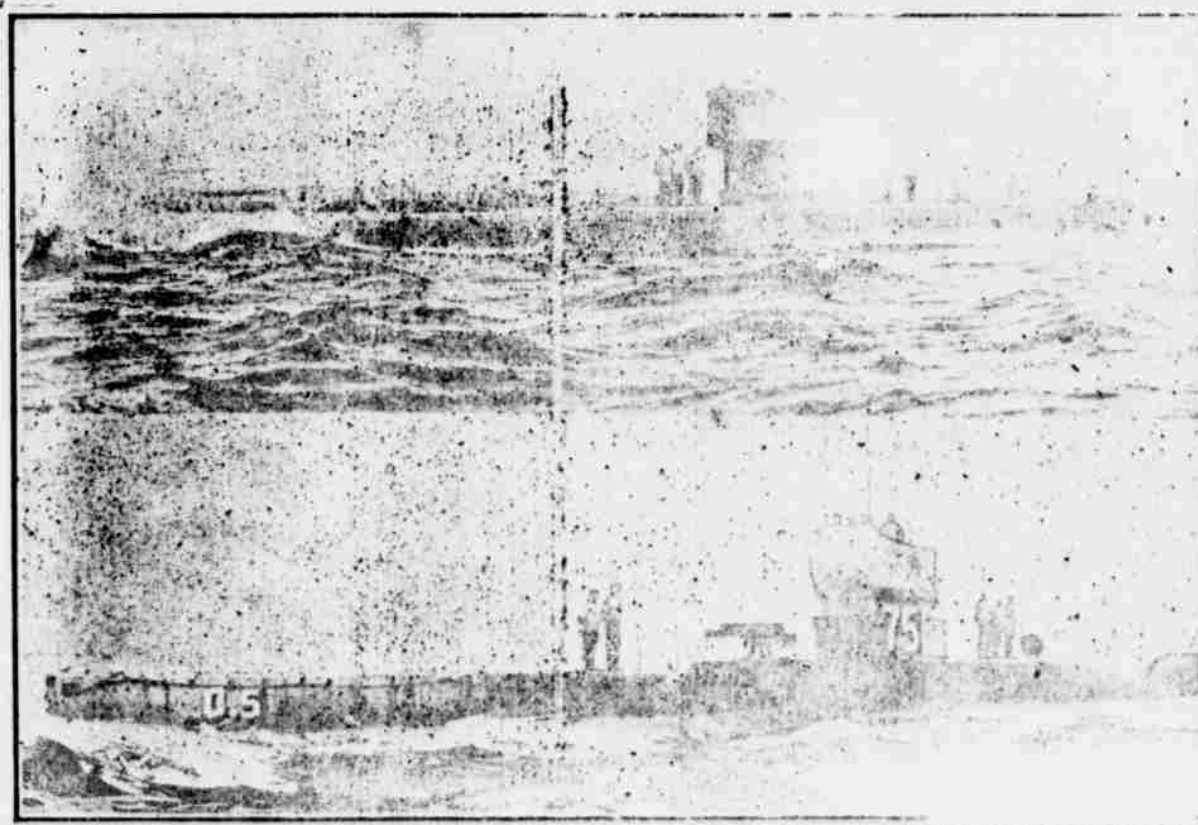
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The remarkable reflex act of the British submarine "B-11" in passing through the lines of mines before reaching the Turkish Cruiser which she sank on 18th Feb. 1915, is one of the feats of Great Britain's submarine fleet.

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